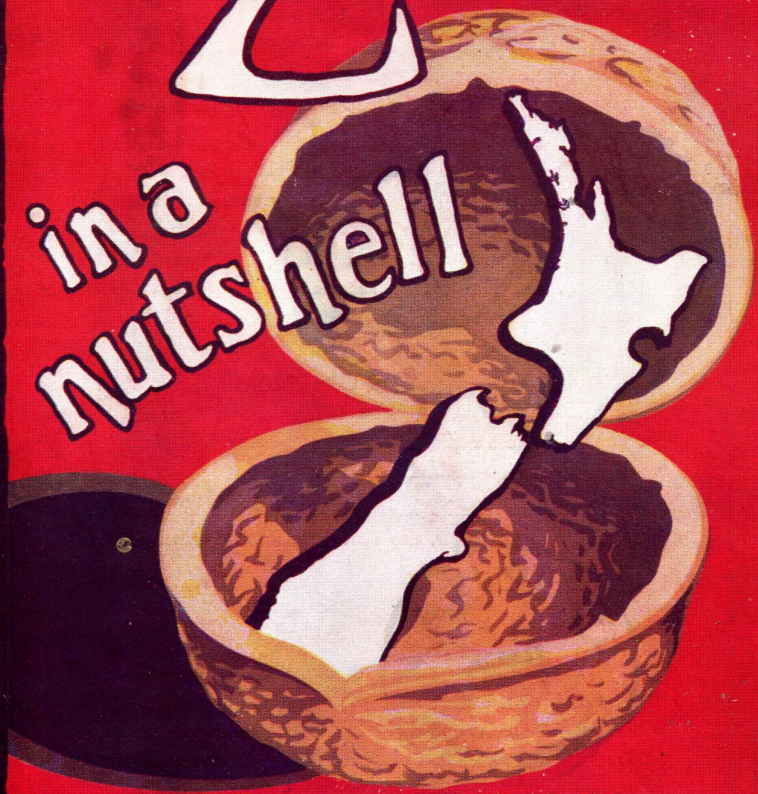
New Zealand in a nutshell



Facts and Figures, 1938.

MERV. TAYLOR

Shipping Routes.

★

MODERN passenger liners, excellently equipped for the comfort of passengers, make direct voyages between New Zealand and the United Kingdom, America, and Australia.

The quickest passage from the United Kingdom and Europe is across the Atlantic and the United States or Canada, connecting at Vancouver or San Francisco for the interesting trans-Pacific run to New Zealand. The route from Vancouver is via Honolulu and Fiji to Auckland (18 days), and from San Francisco and Los Angeles via Honolulu, Samoa, and Fiji to Auckland (17 days and 16 days respectively).

Direct steamer services from the United Kingdom are via Panama (33 days), and other services are via Suez or South Africa, connecting at Australian ports with vessels which call at New Zealand ports.

Visitors from America have a monthly service to New Zealand from Vancouver, also a service from San Francisco and Los Angeles via Hawaii and Samoa.

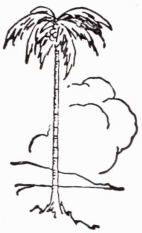
Visitors from Australia have a weekly service from Sydney to Wellington or Auckland (2½ to 3½ days).

Full information on tours and itineraries is given free by the Government Tourist Department, so that the traveller landing at any of the main centres of the Dominion may have all arrangements made before setting out to visit the various resorts for which New Zealand is famous.

See also map on inside back cover.

New Zealand Facts and Figures.

1938.



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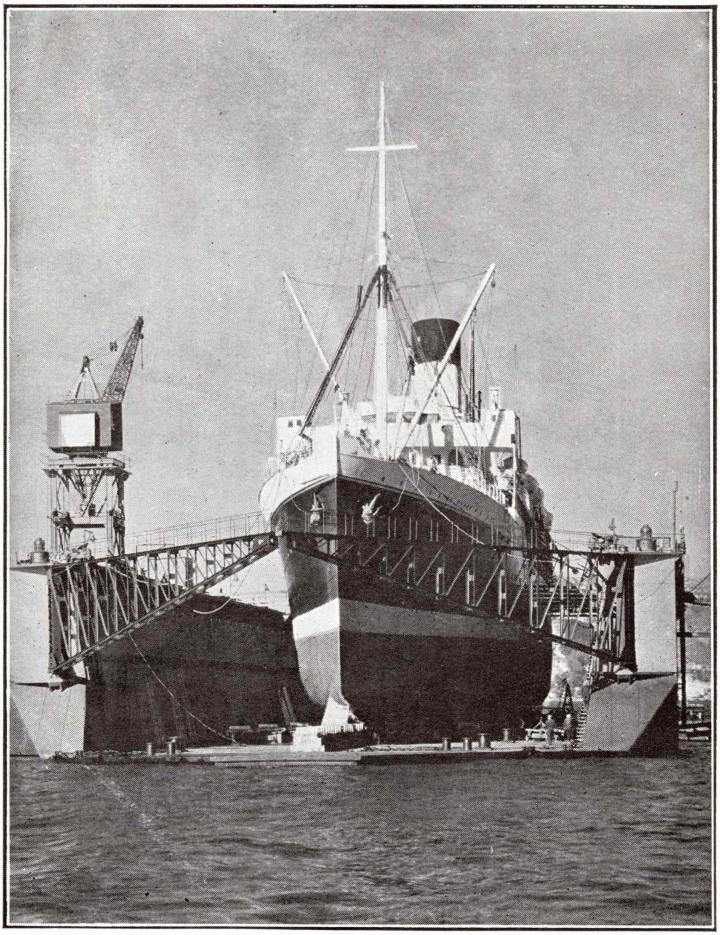


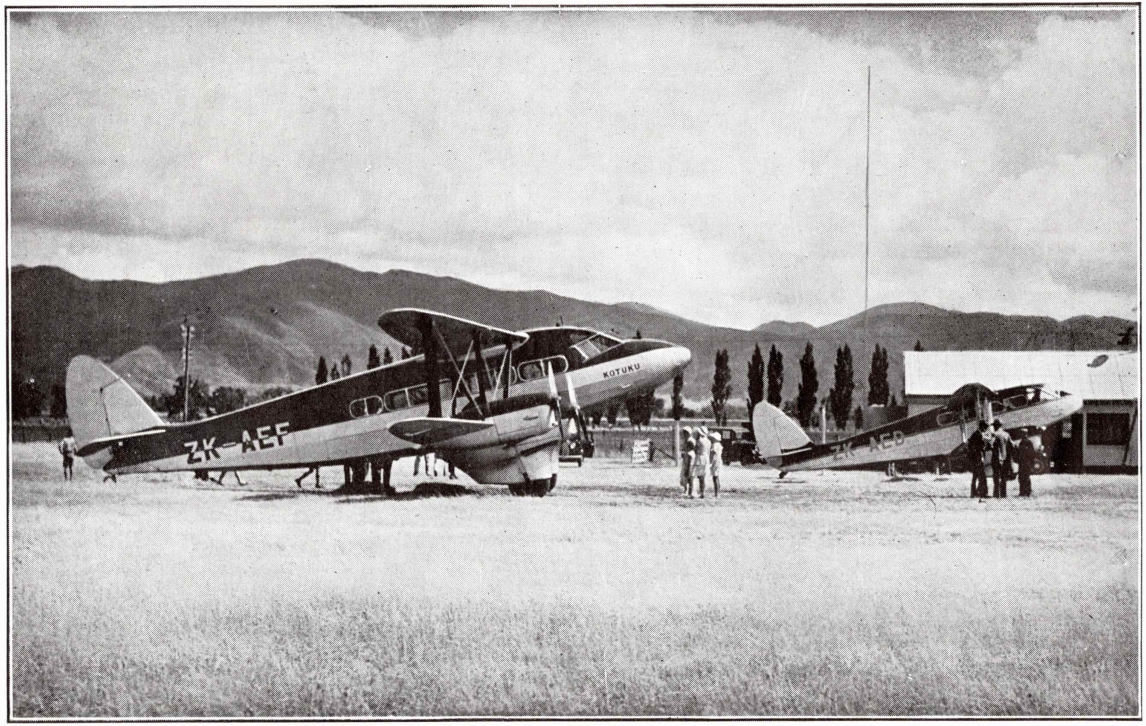
A Liner in Wellington's Floating Dock.

Preface.

THIS booklet is designed to give the principal facts and figures of New Zealand's development from an uncultivated country into a prosperous Dominion of the great British Empire. Settled by sturdy folk of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales, New Zealand has in the short span of less than one hundred years achieved distinction for its material and social progress, with a comfortable standard of living which is not surpassed elsewhere in the world. The islands are also famous for their marvellous scenery and sport.

More detailed information of New Zealand, from various viewpoints, is available in other booklets and folders of the Government Tourist and Publicity Office and in publications of the Government Census and Statistics Department.

Issued by the New Zealand Government Department of Tourist and Publicity, Industries and Commerce, in co-operation with the Census and Statistics Department,
1938.



AVIATION IN NEW ZEALAND.
Union Airways D.H. passenger plane and Cook Strait Airways Service plane at Blenheim, South Island.

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MODERN BUILDINGS OF NEW ZEALAND'S CAPITAL CITY.
A WELLINGTON STREET SCENE.

New Zealand Facts and Figures.

BRIEF HISTORICAL REVIEW.

Some centuries ago Polynesian migrants made their way to New Zealand in big canoes. Their descendants (Maoris) were widely distributed in the North and South Islands when Abel Tasman, the great Dutch navigator, discovered this territory in 1642.

No further known voyage of Europeans to these Islands occurred until 1769, when the famous Captain Cook made the first of his visits.

The publication of Captain Cook's "Voyages" drew many people's attention to the possibilities of profit in New Zealand, but there was no notable settlement of British folk until 1840, when organized colonization had its successful beginning. Before that time sealers and whalers had ventured to these seas, and some of them settled in various parts of the country. The Rev. Samuel Marsden, in 1814, initiated Christian missionary activity among the Maoris.

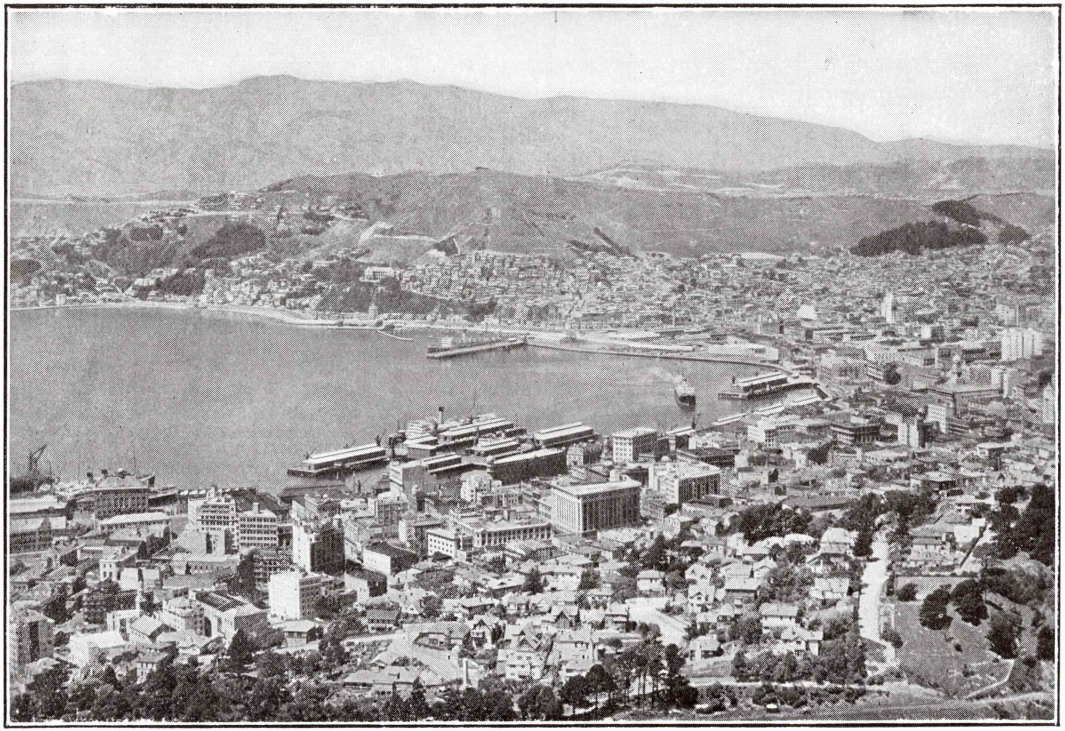
For some years prior to 1840 New Zealand was under the jurisdiction of New South Wales, but there was so little provision for the maintenance of law and order that the Imperial authorities were urged to take more effective action. However, there was very strong opposition, official and unofficial, to the movement for the foundation of a British colony in New Zealand. Not many people in Great Britain could foresee the "Brighter Britain of the South."

A New Zealand Company was formed in Britain largely owing to the untiring efforts of Edward Gibbon Wakefield — that pioneer in British colonizing activity in the nineteenth century—and 1840 saw the dawn of a new era when the first colonizing ships arrived at Wellington and Auckland. British sovereignty was proclaimed in that year at Kororareka (the Maori name of Russell, in the Bay of Islands) by Captain Hobson, the Lieutenant-Governor. New Zealand was not proclaimed independent of New South Wales until 1841.

Russell was the first seat of Government, but a change was made to Auckland before the end of 1840, and Auckland continued to be the capital until 1863, when Wellington was selected by reason of its central position, the transfer taking place in 1865.

By the Treaty of Waitangi, which was signed on the 6th February, 1840, representatives of the Native race acknowledged the sovereignty of Great Britain.

Several wars with various Native tribes were fought during the next thirty years, but peace was finally established firmly more than half a century ago, and the country became permanently free from "Native troubles." The achievement of British settlement without the sequel of a "Native problem" has been favourably mentioned by many reviewers.



A Glimpse of Wellington, New Zealand's Capital City.

PHYSICAL FEATURES.

New Zealand has a remarkable diversity of landscape—plains, downs, and broad valleys, extensive tracts of hills and mountains, numerous rivers, and many lakes. At no part of even the largest plain (Canterbury), more than a hundred miles in length, with a width up to forty miles, is the landscape monotonous, for this spread of fertile country is traversed by many streams and is flanked by the majestic Southern Alps, monumentally visible from all parts of the plain.

MILD SUNNY CLIMATE.

As the latitude bounds of New Zealand proper—34° to 48°—approximately correspond with those of Italy, the visitor naturally expects a mildness of climate. The Dominion has a climate of the marine type—not excessively hot in summer and not unpleasant in winter. An ample rainfall is well distributed through the year. Altogether, the climate well deserves the term equable, which is indicated by the official records of Auckland City, Wellington City (400 miles south of Auckland), and Dunedin City (400 miles south of Wellington):—

	Auckland.	Wellington.	Dunedin.
Mean temperature (F.)	58·8	54·0	51·2
Mean rainfall (inches)	44·9	41·1	36·8
Mean hours of bright sunshine ..	1,991	2,049	1,687

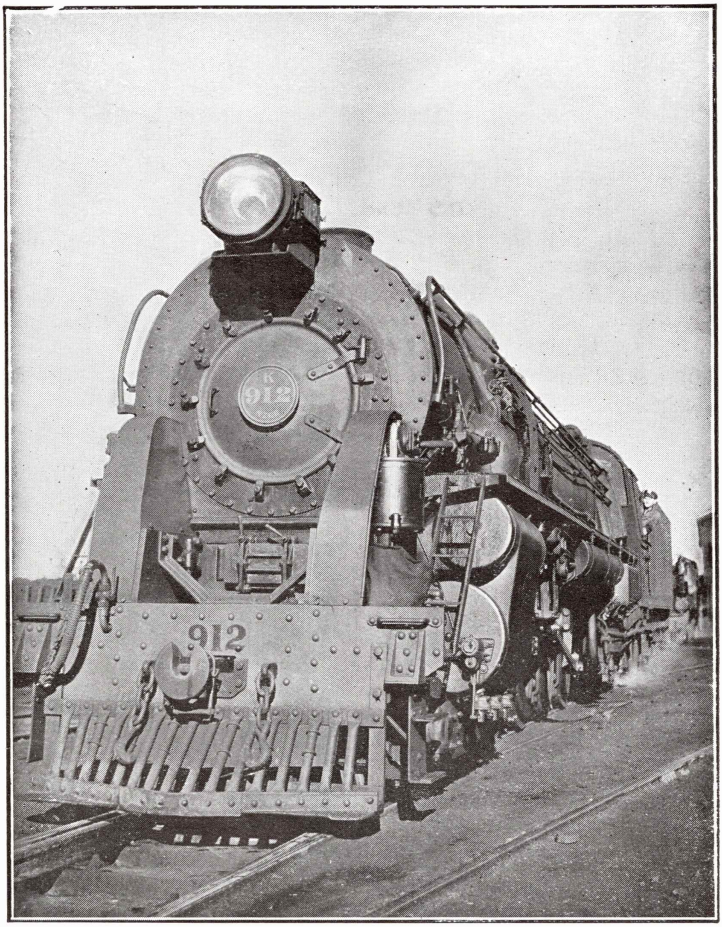
New Zealand's average annual share of sunshine may be stated broadly as 2,000 hours, which is about equal to Italy's and about 600 hours more than Great Britain's.

The season periods, opposite to those of temperate regions of the Northern Hemisphere, are: Spring—September, October, November; summer—December, January, February; autumn—March, April, May; winter—June, July, August.

EXTENT OF NEW ZEALAND.

The main Islands of New Zealand, a self-governing British Dominion of the South Pacific Ocean, lie between the parallels of 34° and 48° and the meridians of 166° and 179° east longitude, about 1,200 miles to the eastward of Australia. Including remote islands in the north and the Ross Dependency in the far south, the reach of New Zealand is from the tropics to Antarctica.

Larger than Great Britain.—Including adjacent islets, the area of New Zealand proper is 103,415 square miles (about a seventh larger than the area of Great Britain), comprising the North Island, 44,281 square miles; South Island, 58,092 square miles; Stewart Island, 670 square miles; Chatham Islands, 372 square miles. The South Island is a little larger than England and Wales. The North



Railway Travel in New Zealand.
One of the modern Express Locomotives.

Island has a length of 515 miles and the South Island 525 miles. Cook Strait separating these two islands, is only sixteen miles in width at its narrowest part.

Additional islands within the geographical boundaries of New Zealand are Campbell Island, Solander Island, and the Three Kings, Auckland, Antipodes, Bounty, and Snares Islands (a total area of 307 square miles). Islands annexed to New Zealand are the Cook Islands, Kermadec Islands, Niue Island, and certain other small islands in the Pacific (a total area of 212 square miles), so that the actual New Zealand aggregate is 103,934 square miles.

The territory of Western Samoa, including chiefly the large islands of Savai'i (703 square miles) and Upolu (430 square miles) is administered by New Zealand under mandate of the League of Nations. New Zealand is also associated with Great Britain and Australia in the mandate for the administration of the very valuable phosphate island of Nauru. The control of Tokelau or Union Islands, formerly part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands colony, was transferred to New Zealand in 1926.

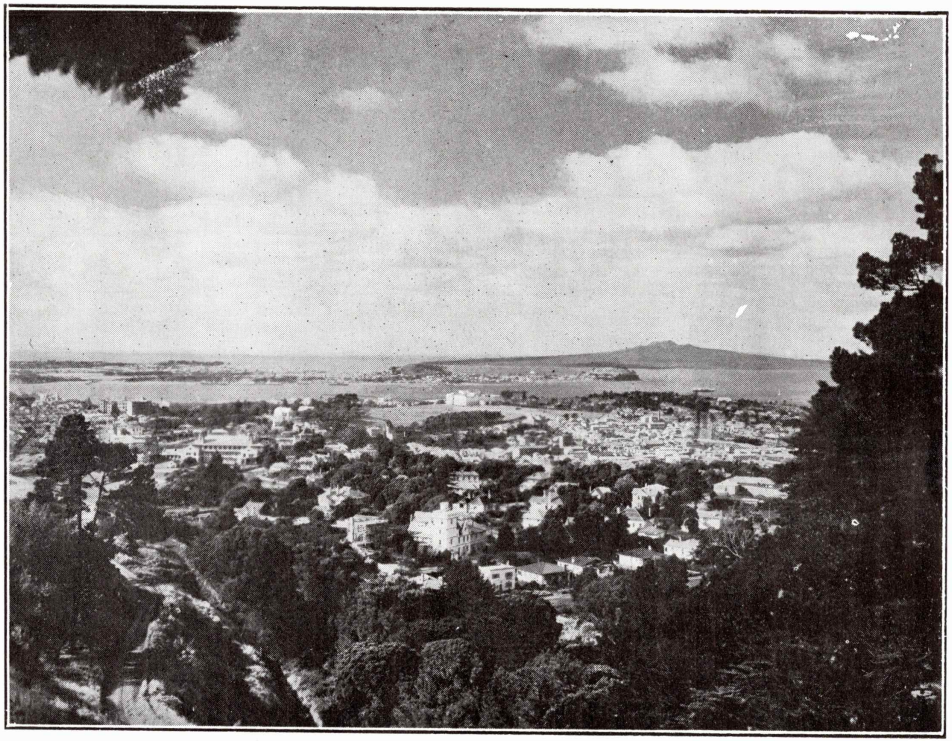
DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT.

New Zealand's system of government is notably democratic. In New Zealand the Crown is represented by the Governor-General (appointed for a term of five years). Parliament consists of two Chambers—the Legislative Council and the House of Representatives. Members of the Council are appointed by the Governor-General on the advice of the Ministry. The Representatives (eighty) are elected for three years on the universal "adult franchise"—seventy-six by European constituencies and four by Maori districts. There is an Executive Council, comprising the Governor-General and the Ministry, responsible to Parliament.

The franchise for the election of most local bodies (City Councils, Borough Councils, and others) does not differ essentially from the parliamentary one. It is practically "one man one vote, one woman one vote," a right which begins at the age of twenty-one years, on a residential qualification, as a British subject. For Counties, Road Districts, River Districts, &c., only ratepayers are electors and plural voting on property basis prevails.

LIBERAL SYSTEM OF EDUCATION.

"Free, secular, compulsory," is the historic description of New Zealand's State primary system of education, which conforms as nearly as possible to the democratic principle of "equal opportunity." The way to free secondary and technical education in public schools has also been made easy, and the free course can continue in the University colleges for intelligent students who take pains to



AUCKLAND CITY AND HARBOUR FROM MT. EDEN.

qualify for the privilege. The State is intimately linked, financially and otherwise, with the whole system of education, from primary school to the University.

During the financial year ended 31st March, 1937, the State's expenditure on all grades and branches of education was £3,975,725, but the aggregate spent would be much greater, as certain secondary schools and University colleges have a considerable revenue from endowments, fees, &c. Moreover, the Roman Catholics (who are about 13 per cent. of the population) maintain their own primary and secondary schools, while there are also many other private schools.

Altogether, the education system helps to prepare students for all manner of occupations—industrial, professional, and commercial. Agriculture occupies a prominent place in secondary school curricula, while there are two specialized University Colleges of Agriculture—one in the North Island and one in the South Island.

COMPOSITION OF POPULATION.

At the census of 24th March, 1936, the population of New Zealand proper was 1,573,810, including Maoris (82,326).

The average annual increase during the ten intercensal years has been 1·05 per cent.

Including the people of the Cook and other Pacific islands (16,350), Kermadec Islands (2), Tokelau Islands (1,170), and Western Samoa (55,946), the aggregate was 1,647,278.

On 30th September, 1937, the population of New Zealand proper was 1,591,974, including Maoris (85,576).

Over 80 per cent. of the people of New Zealand were born in the country. More than 9 per cent. were born in England and Wales, nearly 3·5 per cent. in Scotland, 1·5 per cent. in Ireland, and 2·5 per cent. in Australia. Less than 1 per cent. were born in foreign countries. Altogether, about 94 per cent. of the population is of British and Irish descent and 5 per cent. Maori.

Proportions of Sexes.

Apart from Maoris, the population of New Zealand proper was 1,491,484, comprising 756,226 males and 735,258 females.

As in the case of all other newly-settled countries, New Zealand began with a large majority of men in the population, but the disproportion has been gradually diminishing. The census statistics show that in 1861 there were 622 females per 1,000 males. In 1936 (the latest census) the ratio of females was 972. The highest quota of females was 993, in the year 1916 (during the Great War, which drew 100,000 men overseas).

DISTRIBUTION OF POPULATION.

The population is widely distributed, with a density of fifteen per square mile.

The population of the largest cities, including suburbs, as estimated as at 1st April, 1937, was as follows: Auckland, 214,200; Wellington, 151,700; Christchurch, 133,200; Dunedin, 82,100. The bigger provincial towns range up to 26,000.

NEW ZEALAND'S GROWING FRUIT INDUSTRY. A TYPICAL ORCHARD SCENE.

TREND OF POPULATION.

The trend of population movement in past decades has been in the direction of decline in the rate of population increase, the decline quickening in recent years. The latest statistics actually indicate that, in common with many other countries, New Zealand is facing, at only a few years distance, the possibility of a stationary and even of a declining population.

In contrast to the European section of the population, the Maori population which comprises some 5 per cent. of the whole, is definitely on the uptrend.

RURAL AND URBAN PROPORTIONS.

As one would expect, a large proportion of the population is classified as rural, but there has been an " urban drift " here as in other countries, in conformity with the development of manufacturing industries and other factors.

An increasing proportion of urban population is manifest, rising from 43·1 per cent. in 1901 to 59·3 per cent. in 1926 and 59·5 in 1936. The increase between the last two censuses is very small, and it is evident that the recent economic depression has resulted in a slackening-off of the urban drift.

By including the Maori population—which is only available for urban and rural distribution for the last two censuses—the urban population shows a decrease from 57·0 per cent. in 1926 to 56·9 in 1936.

An important characteristic of the distribution of urban population in New Zealand is what may be termed its decentralization. In place of one great metropolis containing a huge proportion of the population as in the case of the Australian States—*e.g.*, Victoria, whose capital city, Melbourne, contains over 50 per cent. of the total population of the State—the more highly urbanized portion of the community is localized in four widely separated centres. These four centres have always existed more or less on the same plane, a fact which has played no small part in the development of the country.

Urban and rural communities are not evenly distributed. The South Island for example, contains proportionately more rural population than does the North Island.

New Zealand is not alone in experiencing the modern tendency towards urban aggregation: it is, in fact, occurring in almost all countries.

OCCUPATIONS.

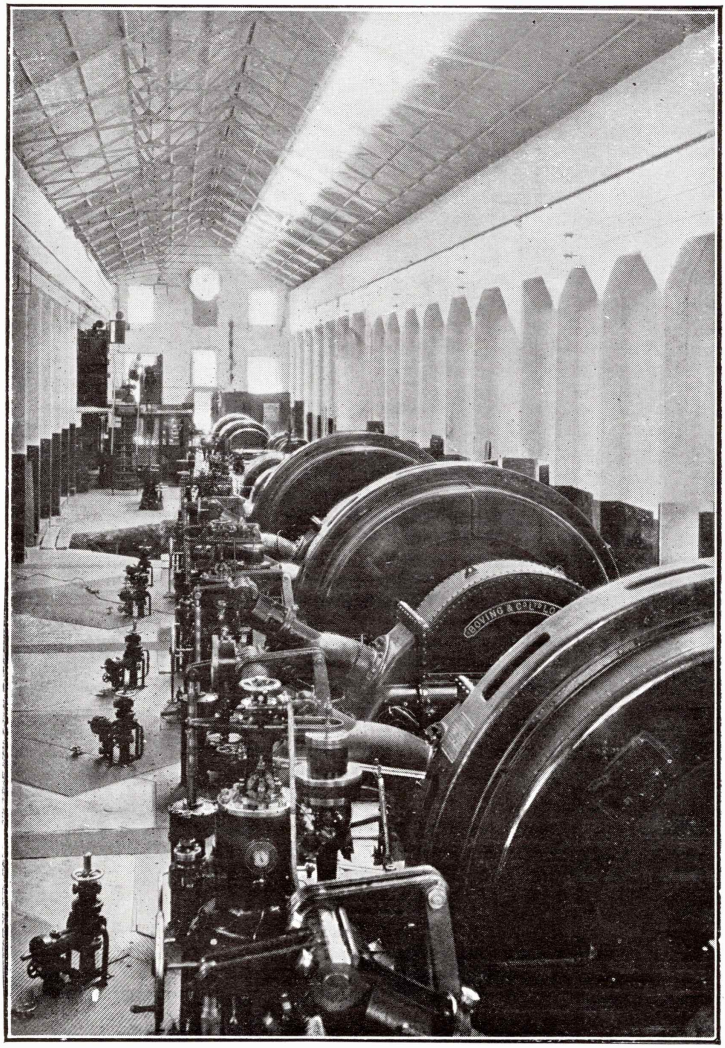
Proportions of the population in various occupations were given in 1926 as follow: Primary producers, 10·57 per cent.; industrial, 9·97; commerce and finance, 6·23; transport and communication, 4·37; professional, 4·33; domestic, 3·31; other groups, 5·27; dependants (not breadwinners), 55·95 per cent.

RELIGIONS.

New Zealand has no State Church, and State aid is not given to any religious body. The proportions of population (excluding Maoris) of the principal denominations were stated thus in the census of 1936: Church of England, 40·28; Presbyterian, 24·66; Roman Catholic, 13·09; Methodist, 8·11; Baptist, 1·66; Brethren, 1·15.

THE WORLD'S HEALTHIEST COUNTRY.

The birth-rate, which, like the rates of most countries, is declining, was 16·64 per 1,000 of population in 1936; the marriage rate was 9·25; the death-rate



ONE OF NEW ZEALAND'S FINE HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER STATIONS.

(8·75 in 1936) is the lowest in the world. The death-rate of infants under one year of age — 30·96 per 1,000 births in 1936 — is also the lowest in the world. Altogether the expectation of life (65 years from birth for males and 68 for females) is higher in New Zealand than in any other country.

LAND OCCUPIED AND VACANT.

The total area of the Dominion (excluding the Cook and other Pacific islands) is officially stated as 66,390,196 acres, of which 43,199,893 acres were in occupation in January, 1937. The following gives the condition of the land in the Dominion as at 31st March, 1937 :—

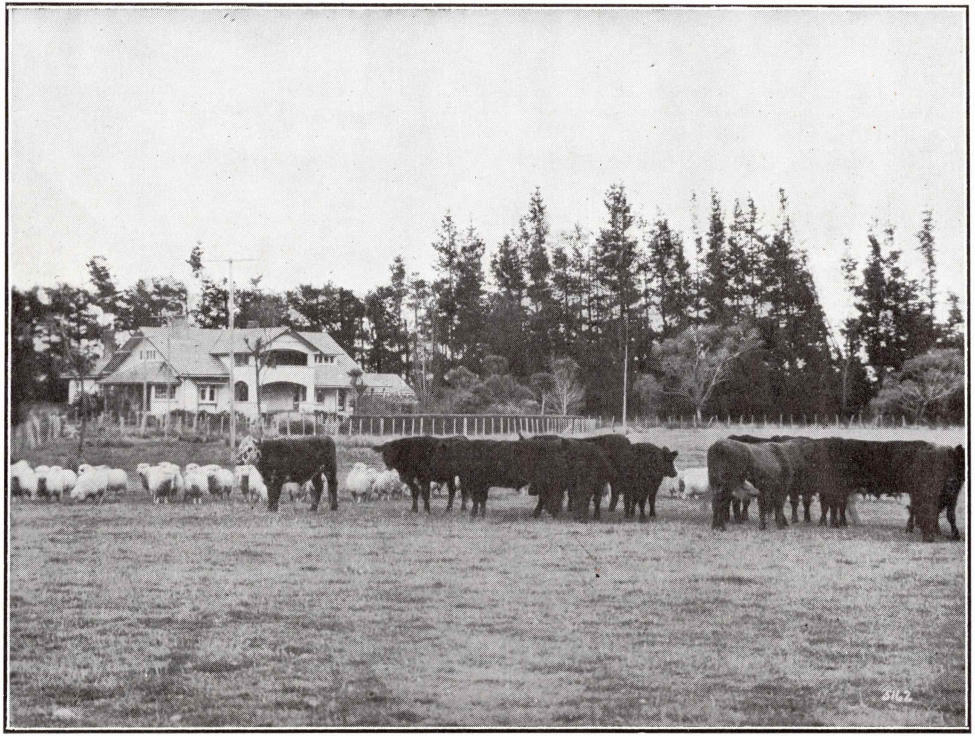
	Acres.
Total area sold or granted and held on freehold ..	21,765,709
Total area reserved for public purposes	15,654,238
Total area of Crown lands leased under all tenures (exclusive of reserves leased by the Crown)	17,490,758
Total area of Crown land available for future disposal ..	1,722,941
Total area of Native land	4,545,765*
Areas unfit for settlement, including rivers, lakes, roads, &c.	5,210,785
Aggregate	66,390,196

* Includes interests acquired by the Crown but not proclaimed.

CLASSIFICATION OF OCCUPIED LANDS.

At the beginning of 1937 the occupied lands (43,199,893 acres) were thus classified :—

	Acres.
Grain and pulse crops	598,699
Green and root crops	680,524
Fallow	118,843
Grasses and clovers, cut for hay, seed, or ensilage ..	639,632
Grasses and clovers, not cut for hay, seed, or ensilage ..	16,610,903
Vineyards and orchards	25,316
Market gardens, nurseries, and seed-gardens	8,750
Passion-fruit vines	497
Hop-vines	652
Tung-trees	5,577
Private gardens and pleasure-grounds	82,648
Plantations	815,965
Total area in cultivation	19,588,006
Unimproved land	23,611,887
Total area in occupation	43,199,893



A New Zealand Homestead.

SMALL AND LARGE HOLDINGS.

Area, in Acres.	Number of Holdings, 1937.	Per Cent. of Total, 1937.
1 and under 10	11,024	12·89
10 „ 50	14,755	17·26
50 „ 100	12,516	14·64
100 „ 200	16,232	18·99
200 „ 320	9,620	11·25
320 „ 640	10,204	11·93
640 „ 1,000	4,175	4·88
1,000 „ 5,000	5,909	6·91
5,000 „ 10,000	553	0·65
10,000 „ 20,000	288	0·36
20,000 „ 50,000	148	0·17
50,000 and over	58	0·07

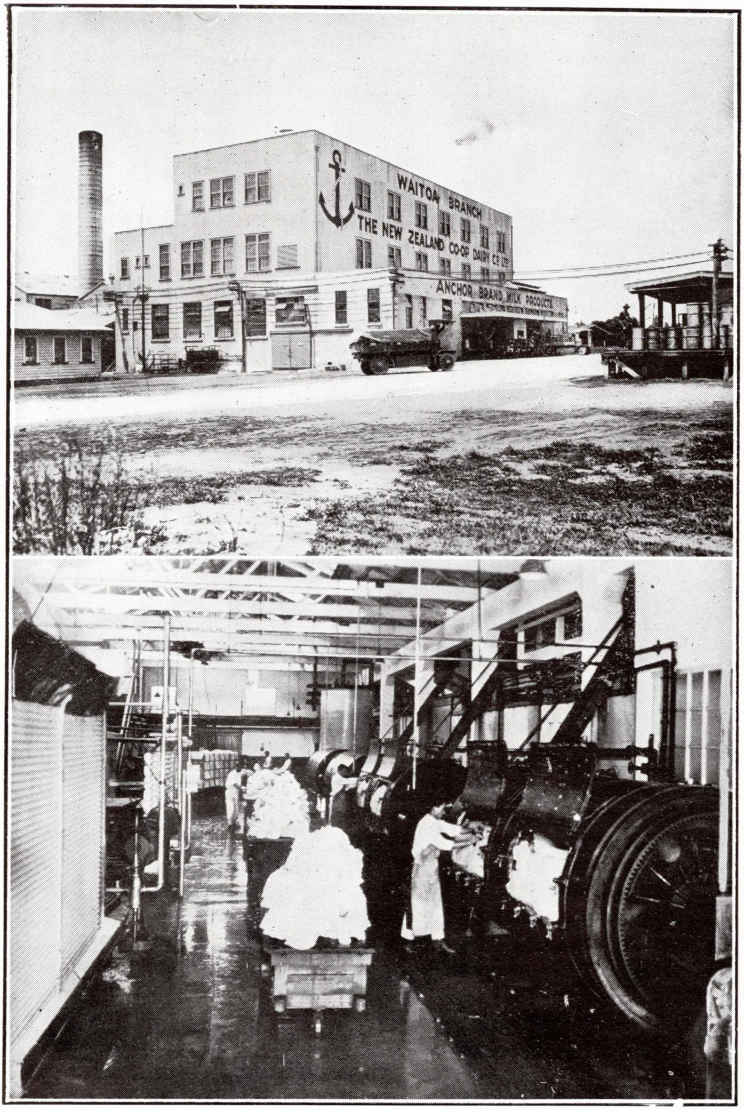
VALUATION OF LAND.

At the 1st April, 1936, the valuation of land was stated thus: Capital value (land and improvements), £635,801,798; unimproved value, £295,695,574.

MAINLY A FARMING COUNTRY.

While manufacturing industries have shown rapid growth in the last twenty years, New Zealand is still mainly a farming country—particularly a country of grassland farming. The development of the agricultural and pastoral industry has gone along three main lines: (1) The pastoral occupation of very large areas of native tussock country, mainly in the South Island, for the production of wool; (2) the use of tillage implements to convert large areas of easily ploughable fertile land into cropping and grazing farms; (3) the clearing of large areas of subtropical rain forests of the North and South Islands and the sowing of European grasses on the rich soil, thus making probably the world's best pastures without the use of a single tillage implement. This replacing of forests with pastures has proved to be of greater importance than the other two lines combined. After adequate reservations of forest areas for scenic and other purposes, there are still areas of bush lands, particularly in the North Island, which can be transformed into excellent pastoral country.

Fertile soil and a favourable climate have helped New Zealand to gain and maintain prosperity in farming operations, but development was comparatively slow until the speeding of shipping services and the invention of the refrigerator enabled the Dominion to find a satisfactory market for perishable produce in the Mother-country. The grazing industries, including dairying, supply 95 per



DAIRYING IN NEW ZEALAND.

Top: A Modern Dairy-factory. Below: Unloading the Big Butter-churns.

cent. of the exports; but agricultural operations have an important function in helping to maintain the prosperity of other kinds of farming, and, of course, they are essential for the Dominion's own food-supply. The larger part of cropping, excluding cereals, is auxilliary to diarying and fattening of stock. The mild, sunny climate, with a well-distributed rainfall (which is usually sufficient for all farming needs) and good soil permit a wide range of cultivation. The country has astonished many visitors by its excellent growth of pastures and of crops, both grain and root. Keen attention is now being given to the need of a greater development of agriculture to assure an increase in the returns from all kinds of farming.

The Department of Agriculture and associated research organizations have helped greatly towards the rationalization of farming practice and the improvement of strains, both of stock and of seed types. The results of these efforts are to be found in the steady increase in the volume of farm production and the enviable reputation for quality enjoyed by New Zealand grass-land and orchard products in the world's markets.

Considerable progress towards the elimination of waste in our farming industry is being made under the guidance of the Executive Commission of Agriculture which is doing valuable work, particularly in the elimination of overlapping the cream supply and the zoning of cream supplies, ensuring to efficient dairy factories a steady flow of supplies at an optimum level for efficient production.

Increasing numbers of farmers are proving that the top-dressing of pastures is encouragingly profitable. During the year 1936–37 about 3,326,000 acres were treated with fertilizers.

The use of machinery on farms is also steadily extending. The figures for 1937 include these lines: Milking plants, 27,331; cream-separators, 56,850; shearing plants, 8,867 (with 24,229 stands); agricultural tractors, 6,585; electric motors, 40,201; internal-combustion engines, 22,358. The far-ranging supply of cheap electric power is very helpful to numerous farmers.

For many years sheep products held the supremacy in value of exports (wool, meat, tallow, pelts, and sausage-casings) by a large margin, but during more recent years cattle-products have on occasions assumed first place. With the advent of higher prices being received for wool during the 1936–37 selling season, sheep-products once again rank first in the value of exports. For the year ended 30th June, 1937, the value of exports of the two principal cattle-products was as follows: Butter, £16,434,270; cheese, £5,282,259.

The post-war development of dairying is the principal feature of New Zealand farming. In this period the total output of dairy-produce has been more than doubled, and the annual average of butterfat yield per cow has risen from 154 lb. to 228 lb. by improvements in the management of stock and farms.

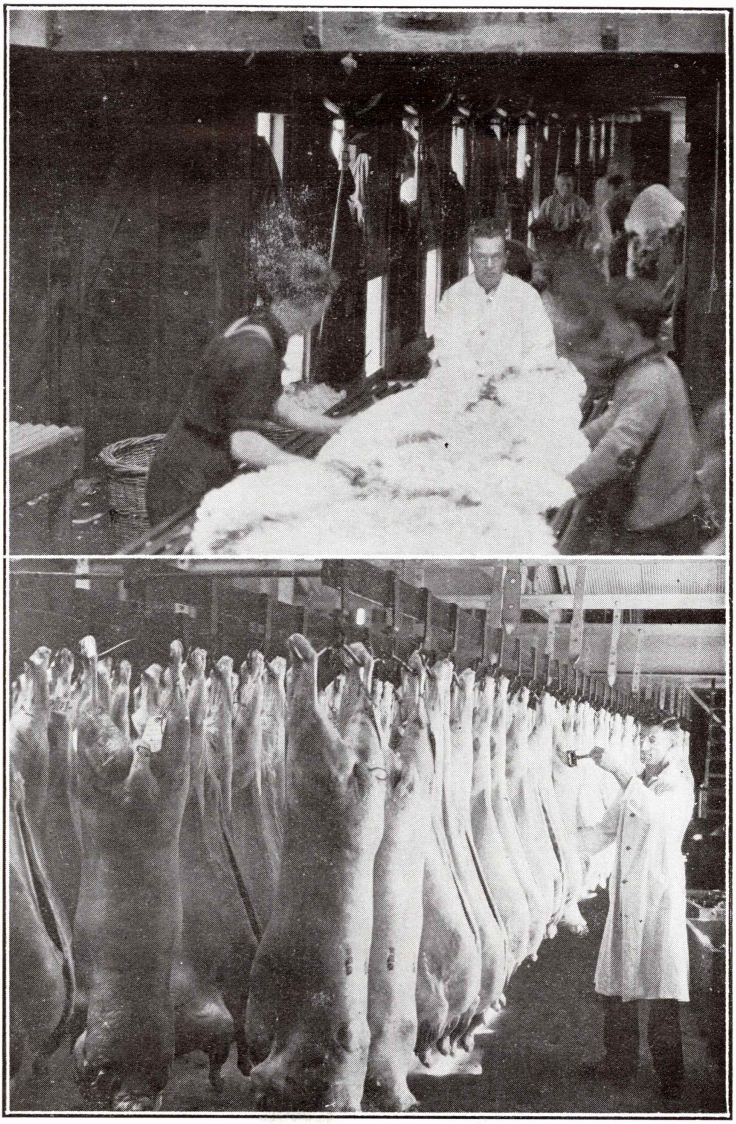
TALLY OF FARM ANIMALS.

In April, 1937, the Dominion had 31,306,000 sheep, the great majority being crossbreds. Figures 1937 = Crossbred and n.e.i., 21,841,000; Romney, 4,006,000; Half-bred, 2,482,000; Corriedale, 1,406,000; Merino, 1,060,000; Southdown, 342,000; others smaller.

The total of cattle was 4,389,000, of which 1,936,000 were dairy cows. The principal breeds of milking-herds are Jersey, Friesian, and Shorthorn.

Other stock included 278,000 horses and 802,000 pigs.

New Zealand has approximately twenty sheep and one dairy cow per head of population—or ninety-eight sheep and six dairy cows per family (an average of five persons).



ONE OF NEW ZEALAND'S LEADING PRIMARY INDUSTRIES.

Top: Sorting Fleeces in a Shearing-shed. Below: Government Graders passing Mutton for Export.

HARVESTS.

The harvests of 1937 yielded, roughly, 7,169,000 bushels of wheat (an average of 32·32 to the acre) and 3,525,000 bushels of oats (47·15). Minor crops were barley, maize, and peas. For the 1937–38 season areas sown include 188,000 acres in wheat, and 285,600 acres in oats.

ASSISTANCE TO FARMING COMMUNITY.

The State Advances Corporation makes loans at a low rate of interest on first mortgage on land and improvements; while provision has been made by the State for advances on stock or chattels. Farmers have for many years past enjoyed certain concessions in railway freight rates; while the Agriculture Department provides expert assistance in the technical and other problems facing the farmer.

The problem of excessive indebtedness incurred as a result of the depression period has been met by legislation—the Mortgagors and Tenants Rehabilitation Act, 1936; while the stabilization of future returns at an economic level is the purpose of the Primary Products Marketing Act, 1936; which, *inter alia*, makes provision for a guaranteed price in respect of butter and cheese for export. Wages and working conditions of permanent farm labour are protected under the Agricultural Workers' Act, 1936.

An executive Commission of Agriculture has been formed to further the interests of farming in New Zealand.

PROGRESSIVE MANUFACTURING.

New Zealand has now reached a stage at which the development of suitable manufacturing industries has an increasing importance. It is anticipated that the next decade will see a large extension of industrial enterprise. The Government is in full practical sympathy with the "made in New Zealand movement." A protective tariff is helping those industries for which the natural factors are favourable. A Bureau of Industry has been formed, constituted under the Industrial Efficiency Act, 1936. This Act aims at the rationalization of industry in New Zealand, and plans are already in operation towards the furtherance of the interests of several individual industries. Other aid is available in the supply of cheap electric power by the co-operation of the Government with local bodies.

The Dominion has over five thousand manufacturing establishments (many of which are comparatively small), with a wide range of operations.

The total value of the manufactures in 1936–37 was £105,941,722, a record level in the history of the Dominion. This figure includes the output of dairy-factories (£26,868,643), and meat works (£20,769,869).

During many years successive stages of all branches of farming, mining, timber-milling, flax-milling, and other developments have been importantly helped by inventions of New-Zealanders specially designed to suit the local conditions.

The main manufactures are pure woollen fabrics and clothing; leather, boots, shoes, saddlery, and belting; furniture and furnishings for households and offices; machinery, implements, and various fabrications of iron, steel, copper, brass, and lead; cement, bricks, tiles, and pottery; billiard-tables, pianos, motor-bodies, radios; many preparations of food and foodstuffs, condiments, cordials, wine, beer, and patent medicines; numerous household articles such as cooking-ranges, matches, candles, soap, starch, baking-powder, boot-polish.

This Dominion has sufficient machinery and skilled labour to provide the whole of the country's requirements in woollen textiles and clothing, boots and shoes,

ACCOMMODATION AT A FAMOUS TOURIST RESORT. THE FINE "CHATEAU" IN TONGARIRO NATIONAL PARK.

biscuits and other cereal foods, confectionery, jam, beer, soap, cement, timber (except hardwoods), and furniture.

The manufacturing industries provide a steadily increasing avenue of employment, the number of persons engaged during the year ended on 31st March, 1937, averaging 96,401, a record for this Dominion.

TRANSPORT: RAIL, ROAD, AND AIR.

New Zealand has good transport facilities with railway, motor, steamship, and aviation services.

The main lines and branches of the State Railways have a total length of 3,320 miles, serving the principal districts of the North and South Islands. Passenger fares and freight rates are kept at the lowest possible points, for the railway policy has taken cognizance of principles of community welfare and development of industries. Up to 31st March, 1937, open lines represent a capital investment of £54,500,000. During the five years to 1937 the total of passengers carried was 99,000,000.

Road transport has also grown extensively with the multiplication of motor-vehicles. The Government is co-operating with local bodies for the making and maintenance of main highways of modern types. For the year ended 31st March, 1937, the sum of £1,567,898 was directly spent by Government on construction and £940,713 in maintenance. Towards that cost petrol-tax provided £1,697,942. and tire-tax £138,894. The Dominion had then 12,114 miles of main highways. Also many thousands of miles of other roads are usable by motors.

On 31st March, 1937, the number of motor-vehicles licensed was: Motor-cars, 171,514, motor-trucks, 47,025; motor-cycles, 24,201; other motor-vehicles (taxis, omnibuses, trailers, and local authority and Government road vehicles), 11,277; total, 254,017.

This means an average of a motor-car to every ten persons of the population —or one car per two families. In ratio of motor-vehicles to population, New Zealand is surpassed only by the United States and Canada.

Recently there has been a marked increase in aviation, and there are now several companies operating on defined routes in addition to air-taxi services. Recently a fortnightly Pacific air service between Auckland and San Francisco has been commenced under the control of Pan-American Airways, the initial flight being made by the flying-boat "Samoan Clipper." Owing to mishap the service has been interrupted for a short time.

SHIPPING SERVICES.

Modern passenger and cargo vessels regularly trade direct between New Zealand and the United Kingdom, North, South, and Central America, Australia, and the Pacific Islands.

The Dominion has twenty-one ports of entry. The principal ports—particularly Auckland, Wellington, Lyttelton (the port of Christchurch), and Dunedin—are well equipped for the working of cargo and other shipping requirements.

MAIL, WIRE, AND RADIO.

New Zealand was the first country to adopt penny-postage, and was the first country to restore it after the Great War had caused an increase in postal charges. There are 1,766 post-offices.

NEW ZEALAND'S CHILLED BEEF FOR EXPORT. LOADING CARCASES FOR LONDON.

At 31st March, 1937, there were 12,094 miles of telegraph and toll poll line.

New Zealand ranks as the fourth country in the world in respect of the number of telephones per 100 of population. The total of main telephone subscribers was 140,166 at 31st March, 1937.

Much progress has been also made with wireless installations. There are twenty-four wireless-telegraph stations under the control of the Post and Telegraph Department.

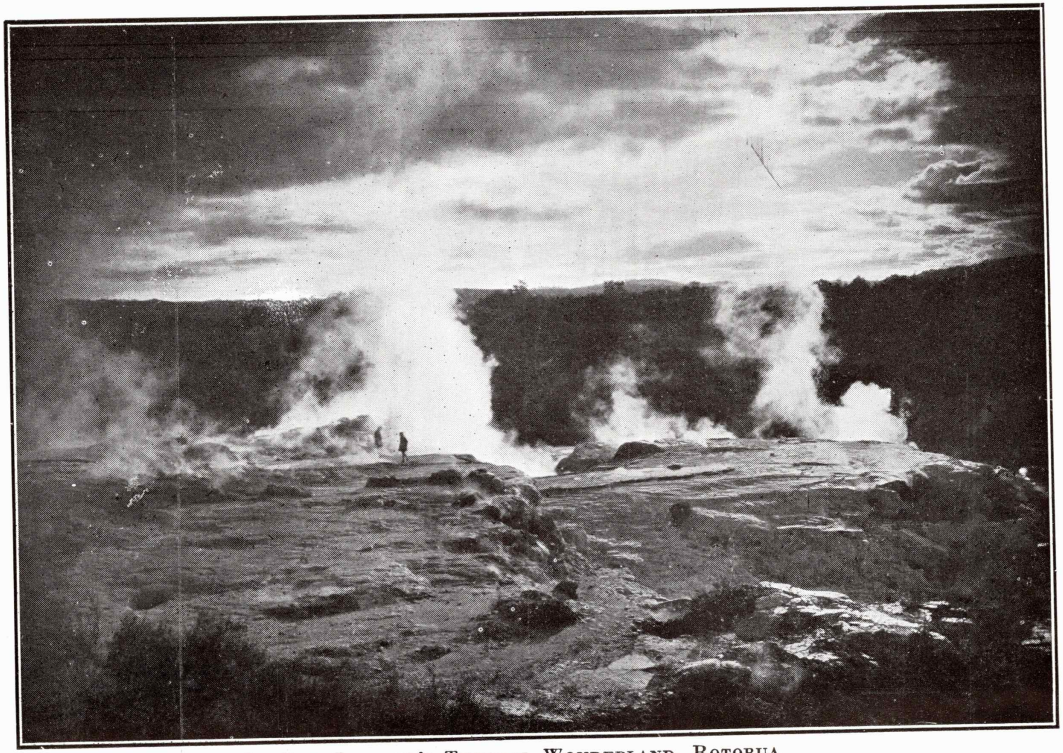
Powerful broadcasting stations have been established at Auckland, Wellington, Christchurch, and Dunedin, and there are numerous smaller stations. A chain of commercial broadcasting stations has recently been established under Government control, one commercial station being installed at each of the four chief centres. The number of licensed receiving-stations (for "listening-in" to the world's voices) increased from 2,830 in 1924 to 241,297 in 1937.

EXPORTS.

Farm animals—mainly the sheep and the cow—provide about 95 per cent. of New Zealand's exports, which amounted to £66,713,379 (excluding specie) for the year ended 31st December, 1937. This was an increase of approximately £10,000,000 on the tally of the previous year. The main exports were :—

	Quantity.	Value.
		£ (N.Z.)
Butter .. .. Cwt.	2,976,085	16,986,477
Cheese .. .. ,,	1,647,255	5,371,878
Beef, frozen (including chilled) .. .. ,,	851,850	1,246,445
Lamb, frozen .. .. ,,	2,769,788	9,380,363
Mutton, frozen .. .. ,,	870,264	1,636,024
Pork, frozen .. .. ,,	599,545	1,733,903
Sausage-casings .. .. Lb.	4,244,227	760,264
Apples, fresh .. .. ,,	36,082,757	452,335
Cattle and horse-hides and calf-skins .. .. Number	1,672,280	1,032,802
Rabbit-skins .. .. ,,	12,050,438	557,132
Pelts .. .. ,,	10,759,059	1,619,103
Wool .. .. Bales	835,573	19,093,291
Tallow .. .. Tons	25,940	647,969
Kauri-gum .. .. ,,	3,226	151,589
Gold .. .. Oz.	172,122	1,434,514
Other exports	..	4,104,787
Re-exports	..	504,503
Total exports	..	£66,713,379

As usual the United Kingdom was by far the largest purchaser, with an amount of £50,724,550. The United States of America came next with £4,796,039; Japan, £3,131,986; Australia, £1,824,183; Canada, £1,667,449; France, £1,014,941; Germany, £918,171; Belgium, £700,964.



IN NEW ZEALAND'S THERMAL WONDERLAND, ROTORUA.

Altogether British countries figured for £54,781,998, foreign countries for £11,689,725, and ship's stores for £241,656.

IMPORTS.

Imports (excluding specie), £(N.Z.)56,160,695, for the year ended 31st December, 1937, showed an increase of £(N.Z.)11,901,809 as compared with the total for the previous year. The principal imports were :—

	Quantity.	Value.
		£ (N.Z.)
Sugar .. .. Cwt.	1,851,403	723,225
Tea .. .. Lb.	10,682,222	822,571
Whisky .. .. Liquid gallons	340,491	420,719
Cigarettes .. .. .. Thousands	508,608	481,314
Tobacco .. .. Lb.	3,315,663	439,800
Miscellaneous apparel	..	1,814,116
Boots and shoes .. .. Doz. prs.	267,035	708,024
Carpets and floor-coverings	..	915,635
Miscellaneous drapery	..	450,871
Cotton piece-goods	..	1,944,289
Silk and artificial silk piece-goods	..	1,215,265
Woollen piece-goods	..	1,132,846
Petrol and kerosene .. .. .. Gallons	90,377,581	1,942,997
Crude residual oil .. .. .. ,,	43,039,234	332,390
Coal .. .. Tons	116,499	111,975
Iron and Steel—	..	..
Bar, bolt and rod .. .. .. Cwt.	822,347	547,575
Galvanized plate and sheet .. .. ,,	560,122	676,259
Tubes, pipes, and fittings .. .. ,,	387,715	566,023
Miscellaneous hardware and metal manufactures ..	..	1,034,939
Electrical equipment	..	2,595,178
Wireless apparatus	..	607,099
Timber	..	562,528
Printing-paper .. .. Cwt.	744,486	676,125
Books, papers, and music	..	604,361
Fertilizers .. .. Tons	427,731	830,179
Motor-vehicles .. .. Number	36,782	5,791,132
Motor-tires .. .. Lb.	8,548,025	871,987
Other imports	..	27,341,273
Total imports	..	£56,160,695

The largest suppliers were: United Kingdom, £28,186,958; Australia, £6,943,838; United States of America, £6,720,500; Canada, £4,549,802; Dutch East Indies, £2,237,468; Japan, £1,622,249; Germany, £868,995; Ceylon, £812,267; India, £569,964; Belgium, £518,509; Sweden, £351,427.

Altogether British countries are credited with £41,990,312, and foreign countries with £14,170,383.

CAPITAL CITY OF CANTERBURY DISTRICT. A GLIMPSE OF CATHEDRAL SQUARE, CHRISTCHURCH.

THE PEOPLE'S WEALTH.

The private wealth of the community was estimated at £720,000,000 at the 31st December, 1936 (an average of £454 per head of population).

The total national wealth (private wealth with the addition of public wealth, with the deduction of Government and local body debt domiciled in New Zealand) was estimated at £890,000,000.

The total number of income-tax payers in 1935–36 was 72,104, and their net assessed income during the preceding year (after allowance for exemptions) was £28,672,004. The total assessable income was £59,495,601.

About 74 per cent. of these taxpayers had incomes under £500; 19 per cent. £500 to £1,000; 5 per cent. £1,000 to £2,000; 2 per cent. more than £2,000. Of the gross assessable income, £32,666,807 belonged to the first group, £9,062,863 to the second, £4,891,040 to the third, and £12,874,891 to the fourth.

The value of New Zealand's production of material wealth for the year ended 30th June, 1937, was estimated at £136,100,000 (£86 per head of population). The basis of valuation was as far as possible the value at the point of production. These figures do not include the products of small holdings of under 1 acre, kitchen-gardens, &c., nor home products; while accretions to the value consequent on transport to the consumer, services of retailers, &c., are not represented in the figures. Following are figures for the main groups:—

	£
Pastoral	47,100,000
Agriculture	8,800,000
Dairying, poultry, and bees	32,700,000
Mining	4,300,000
Forests	3,600,000
Fisheries	500,000
Factories	26,700,000
Builders, labourers, industrial workers, and others	12,400,000

There was a total of 880,857 accounts (56 to every 100 persons of the population) in the State Savings-bank at 31st March, 1937. The total sum to the credit of all accounts was £58,065,538 (an average of £66 for each open account).

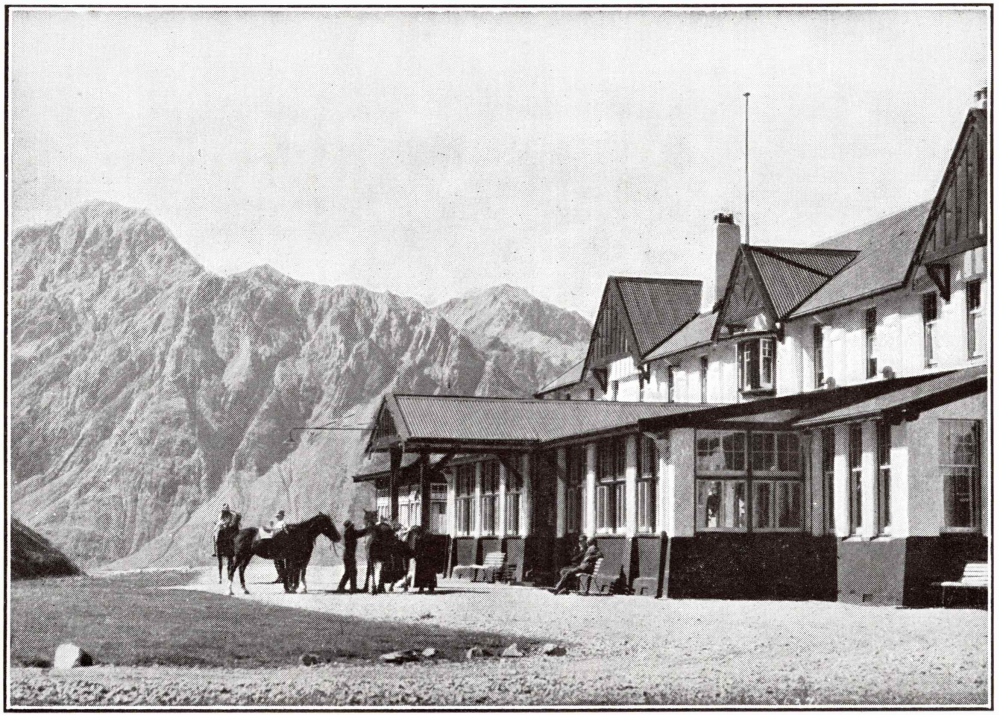
STATE FINANCE.

A surplus is the usual annual feature of the Government's balance-sheet. For the financial year ended 31st March, 1937, the Budget was planned for an estimated surplus of £50,000, but, due chiefly to improved revenue, the surplus proved to be much greater (£472,029).

STATE INDEBTEDNESS.

The gross debt of the General Government at 1st April, 1937, was £287,670,000 (£181 per head of population).

The Great War was responsible for a large proportion of this debt. The sum of £65,000,000 represents war debt, and an additional £7,000,000, the settlement of discharged soldiers.



A Leading New Zealand Holiday Resort. The fine Hermitage Hotel at Mt. Cook, South Island.

The bulk of the gross debt is practically an investment in reproductive enterprises. The present value of State assets which may be set against the public debt was at 31st March, 1936, approximately £254,000,000.

The percentage of the total debt domiciled in each of the markets was: London, 54 per cent.; New Zealand, 45 per cent.; Australia, 1 per cent.

A sum of £17,000,000 has been set aside as a Public Debt Redemption Fund. In addition, there were at 31st March, 1937, sinking funds aggregating £2,716,000.

LOCAL AUTHORITIES INDEBTEDNESS.

At the 31st March, 1936, the gross debt of local authorities (City Councils, Borough Councils, County Councils, Electric-power Boards, Harbour Boards, &c.) was £70,400,000, the bulk of which was used for reproductive works. Against that debt the local authorities had assets valued at £79,314,000 (excluding the value of streets and roads).

SOURCES OF STATE TAXATION.

The sources of taxation for the year ended 31st March, 1937, were: Customs and excise, 33 per cent.; land-tax, 3 per cent.; income-tax, 21 per cent.; death duties, 6 per cent.; employment promotion taxation, 14 per cent.; motor-vehicle taxation, 8 per cent.; sales-tax, 10 per cent.: other taxes, 5 per cent.

CUSTOMS TARIFF POLICY.

New Zealand's Customs-tariff policy is a combination of revenue and protection principles. A surtax covers all dutiable imports with a few specific exceptions, but, following the Ottawa Conference, was lifted from goods from the United Kingdom or from numerous smaller British countries. A primage duty of 3 per cent. came into force from July, 1931. It applies to "free" imports with certain exceptions. The heaviest rates are, of course, levied on imports classable as luxuries.

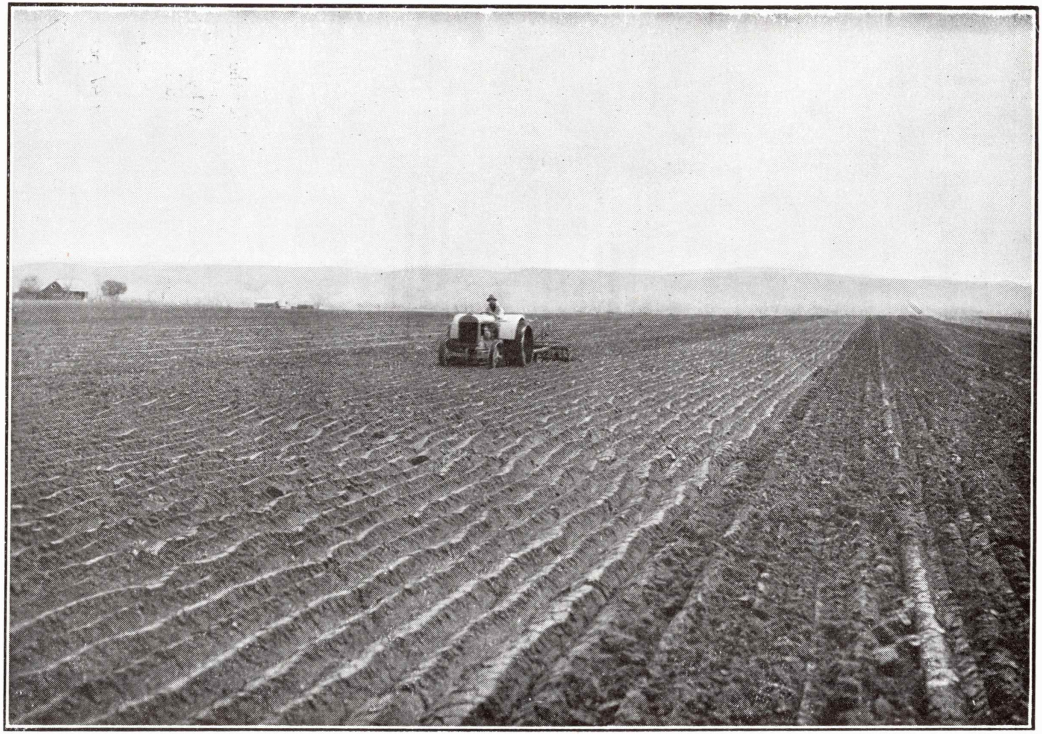
Trade agreements have been made with various countries.

From the protection viewpoint, the Government is on guard for the welfare of the primary and manufacturing industries. This help is given in two ways: (*a*) By charging duty on goods of a class made in New Zealand; (*b*) by admitting free of duty machinery, plant, and raw materials used in New Zealand industries.

Imports from British countries have the benefit of preferential rates against foreign goods.

Of the imports during 1936 (£(N.Z.)44,258,886) approximately 47 per cent. came on the free list and 53 per cent. were dutiable. Alcoholic drinks and tobacco paid 27 per cent. of the total Customs duty collected, oils, fats, and waxes 22 per cent., and clothing and textiles 13½ per cent., based on total Customs duty, exclusive of excise, dumping duty, primage and surtax.

For the year ended 31st March, 1937, the total State taxation receipts were £31,164,000 of which Customs and excise duties supplied £10,341,000, or 33 per cent.



AGRICULTURE IN NEW ZEALAND. A MODERN TRACTOR AT WORK PLOUGHING AND HARROWING.

MODERN BANKING FACILITIES.

New Zealand has modern banking facilities for the maintenance of trade and commerce and the development of sound enterprise in town and country districts. Branch banking is firmly established. There are also various other large private financial organizations whose operations help in the country's advancement. The Reserve Bank of New Zealand commenced to function on 1st August, 1934. Its object is to control monetary circulation and credit in the interests of the economic welfare of the Dominion. The share capital of the Reserve Bank as originally constituted was bought out by the Government under the authority of an amending Act passed in 1936. The Reserve Bank since becoming a Government institution has taken over the management of the public debt.

The Government holds 30 per cent. of the shares of the Bank of New Zealand (one of the six trading banks), and is represented on the board of directors.

New Zealand has now her own distinctive issue of silver coins.

VARIOUS PUBLIC WORKS.

A sum of approximately £6,601,000 was spent by the Government on public works during the year ended 31st March, 1937. The money for public works comes mainly from loans and (formerly) surplus revenue transferred from the Consolidated Fund. Expenditure during the year mentioned was mainly incurred thus: Railway construction, £1,019,000; roads and highways, £914,000; telegraph-extension, £233,000; public buildings, £655,000; development of hydro-electric power, £764,000; settlement of unemployed workers, £92,000.

RANGE OF STATE ACTIVITIES.

The following list of the more important Departments of State indicates the range of activities:—

Agriculture, Air, Audit, Broadcasting, Census and Statistics, Commercial Broadcasting, Cook and other Islands, Customs, Defence, Education, External Affairs, Forestry, Government Life Insurance, Government Printing and Stationery, Health, Housing, Industries and Commerce, Internal Affairs, Justice and Prisons, Labour, Land and Income Tax, Lands and Survey, Legislature, Marine, Mental Hospitals, Mines, National Provident Fund and Friendly Societies, Native Affairs, Naval, Pensions, Police, Post and Telegraph, Primary Products Marketing, Prime Minister's Department, Public Trust, Public Works, Railways, Scientific and Industrial Research, State Advances, State Coal-mines, State Fire and Accident Insurance, Tourist and Health Resorts and Publicity, Transport, Treasury, Valuation.

NATURAL RESOURCES.

New Zealand's output of farm-produce can be greatly increased by a more intensive utilization of much of the land now occupied and by bringing additional areas into cultivation. The most recent trend is towards the diversification of farm production, the growing of citrus fruits and tung trees in particular having received marked attention in certain suitable areas. Grass-seed production for export is also growing apace.

A Street Scene, Dunedin City, South Island, N.Z.

MINERALS.

The Dominion has a large variety of minerals, but few of them have been worked on a commercial scale.

The aggregate output of gold since 1857 is just over £101,500,000. The annual production in recent years has varied around £1,000,000. Anticipations of continued yields are based on the working of deeper levels of quartz-fields, on the use of large high-power dredges on some of the alluvial areas of Otago and Westland, and on the economic large-scale handling of Tuapeka conglomerates, &c.

The coal-measures of the North and South Islands will meet the country's needs for many years, while iron-ore deposits of magnitude exist. Plans are already well advanced for the working of iron-ore resources on a considerable scale.

Indications of petroleum have been found in several districts, and deep-boring operations are progressing.

AFFORESTATION.

The climate and soil in some large tracts of country have proved very favourable for the quick growth of exotic soft-woods. The State Forest Service, local bodies, and private companies have planted large areas. It is expected that the economic importance of this soft-wood production will increase steadily.

FISHERIES.

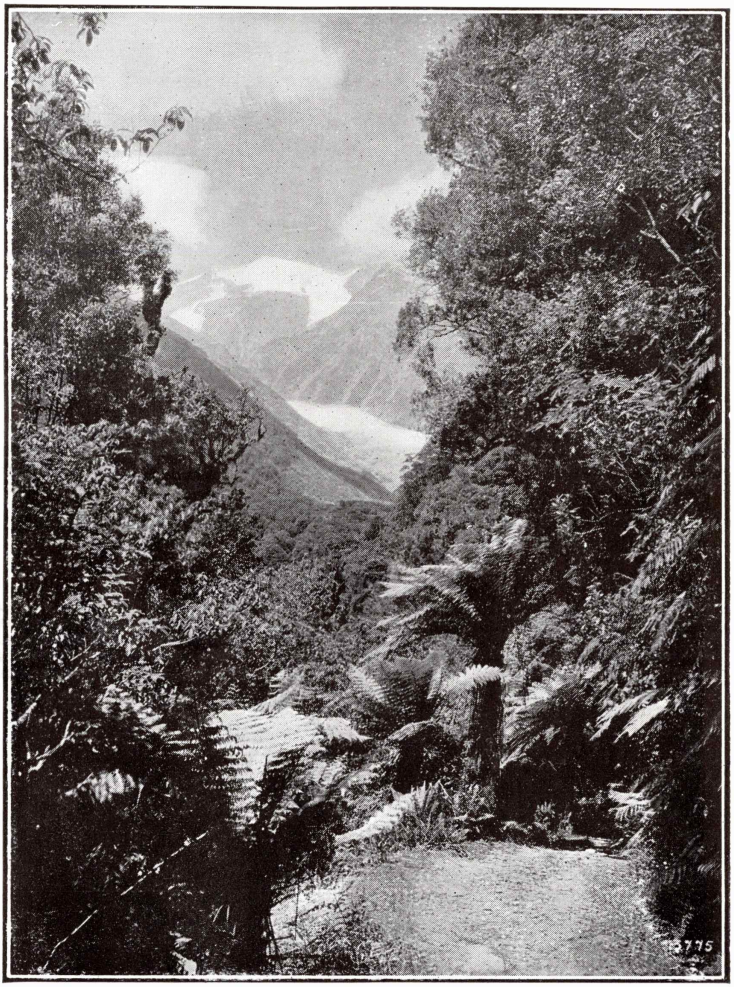
The present yield of the fisheries is still below the capacity of the grounds. Up to the present only the east coast fishing-grounds have been regularly exploited on a commercial scale. Some of the western fishing-grounds remain in practically virgin condition, and off-shore deep-sea fisheries have been neither exploited nor explored. The ease with which abundant catches were made led to a certain wastefulness in the utilization of the fisheries in the past; but, with the development of a more rational appreciation of the value of the marine natural resources, it is certain that the fishing industry will become increasingly important as a source of food-supply to the population of the Dominion, and as a means of providing an export trade.

CHEAP HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER.

New Zealand is one of the world's most fortunate countries in natural facilities for the economical development of hydro-electric power. Great progress has been made by the State in this field, and practically the whole of the Dominion comes within the area of coverage of the main Government generating stations. Cheap current is thus available for domestic and industrial purposes.

Prices of electricity compare very favourably with prices in other parts of the world. This factor has an important bearing on living standards, an ample supply of electricity both for lighting and for power being available even in the country districts where electricity is doing much to lighten the burden of farm work.

Ample supplies are available for industrial purposes, a fact which is of great benefit to the factory industries. There are enormous possibilities for future expansion in the development of industries of a type where ample supplies of cheap power are necessary.



A Glimpse of the famous Franz Josef Glacier,
West Coast, South Island.

At the 31st March, 1937, the total number of stations, both generating and purchasing, was 98. The total capital outlay was £35,347,000, and the units generated during the year were 1,142,000,000.

WORKERS' STANDARD OF LIVING.

When all relevant factors are taken into consideration, the workers of New Zealand and their families have a better standard of living than people in similar positions in most other countries.

Food prices are, on the average, 40 per cent. higher than at the outbreak of the Great War; but, taking all items entering in the average family budget into consideration, the increase over pre-war prices is approximately 50 per cent. Wage-rates have increased to a greater extent than retail prices; so that, for those in full-time employment, real wage-rates are higher. The restoration in July, 1936, of pre-existing cuts in wages and salaries has resulted in a material increase both in money wage-rates and in real wage-rates.

A general order fixing basic rates of wages for male and female workers twenty-one years of age or over (excepting casual workers and those working under apprenticeship contracts) was issued by the Arbitration Court on 2nd November, 1936. The rates are fixed at £3 16s. for male workers and at £1 16s. for female workers.

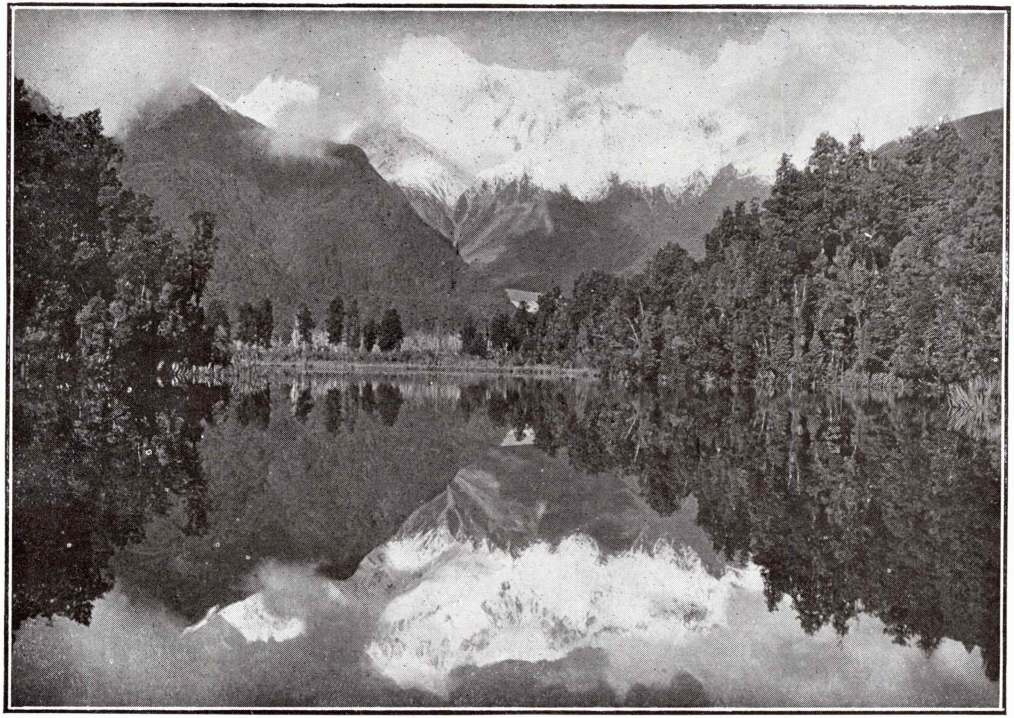
A 40-hour five-day working week is provided for by legislation passed in 1936 and now applies to a very large section of the business community. From the nature of some of the principal industries the reduction of hours to a 40-hour week has not been possible and, on application, the Arbitration Court has made provision for the granting of exemptions in these cases.

HOMES FOR WORKERS.

For many years past exceptional facilities have existed in New Zealand for the provision of cheap long-term financing of workers' homes. The State Advances Department assisted thousands of workers to acquire their own homes; and the State Advances Corporation (to which the main functions of the State Advances Department have been transferred) grants loans on first mortgage at exceptionally low rates of interest.

Building subsidy schemes, initiated for the relief of unemployment, have recently provided a marked stimulus to home building; while, apart from assistance from State and quasi-State authorities, co-operative building societies afford attractive facilities to the home-builder.

The replacement of obsolete dwellings, and the extensive provision of workers' homes with Governmental and municipal assistance are important aspects of the Government's policy. A special Department of State was set up in 1936 to administer the Government's housing programme. The erection of dwellings is proceeding steadily, several thousand homes being in course of construction under this programme, while a considerable number have been completed and let to workers.



THE GREAT SOUTHERN ALPINE CHAIN MIRRORED IN LAKE MATHESON, WITH A GLIMPSE OF THE FAMOUS FOX GLACIER IN CENTRE.

GENERAL SCALE OF LIVING.

Visitors to New Zealand have commented on the general air of well-being and good nourishment among the people—children and adult. The following extract from an official list of commodities consumed during 1935-36 per head of population indicates the relatively high consumption of foodstuffs.

	lb.		lb.
Butter	40	Pears	9
Cheese	7	Peaches	7
Fresh meat	247	Tea	7
Fresh fish	22	Refined sugar	112
Bacon and ham	11	Salt	50
Flour	185	Confectionery (including chocolate)	15
Potatoes	112		Gallons.
Onions	12	Whole Milk	20-25
Rice	5	Ale and beer	8
Fresh apples	52	Spirits	0·2
Bananas	15	Wine	0·2
Oranges	11		

FEEDING THE MIND.

New-Zealanders are big readers as well as big eaters. The sale of books, magazines, and newspapers is remarkably large.

The Dominion has 311 registered newspapers, including 55 dailies, 22 tri-weeklies, 22 bi-weeklies, 67 weeklies, 11 fortnightlies, 129 monthlies, and 5 at irregular intervals.

SCENIC WONDERLAND OF THE PACIFIC.

Illustrations in this book give only a few extracts of the evidence on which New Zealand has been adjudged the scenic Wonderland of the Pacific. Here Nature seems to have tried, successfully, to assemble all types of beauty and grandeur in the mountains and canyons, the rivers and waterfalls, the lakes and fiords, the geysers and glaciers, the evergreen forests, and alpine gardens.

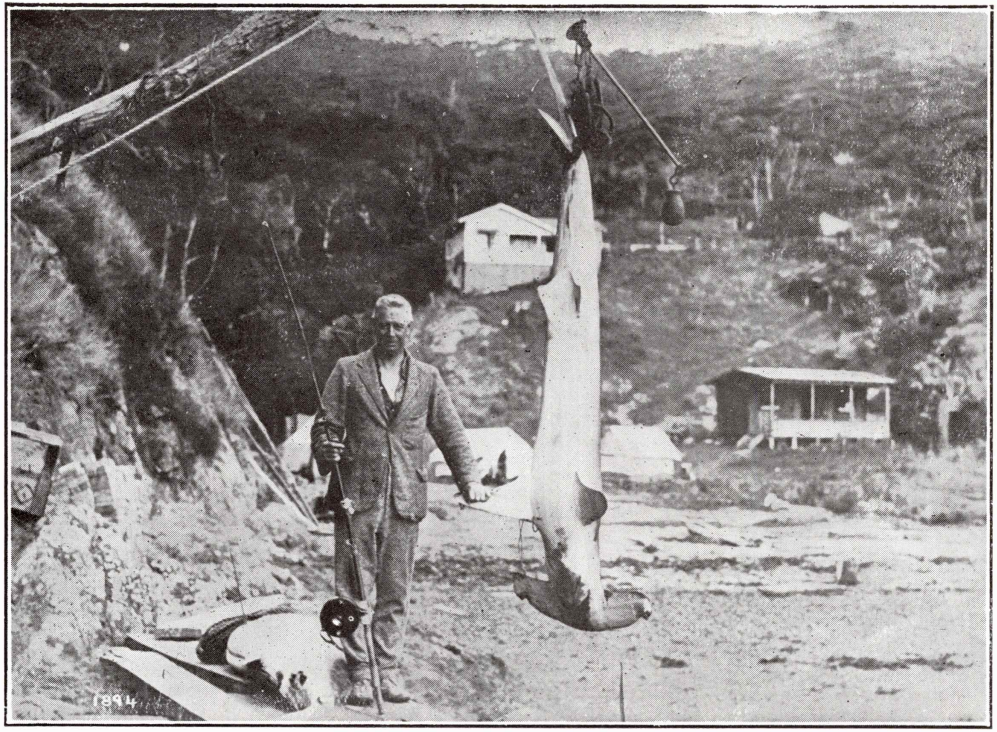
Overseas visitors to the Dominion invariably express surprise at the rate of progress manifested in the development of such a comparatively young country. The railways, roads, airways, and municipal services of the various centres are considered to be fully in line with those of countries of the old world, whose history dates back for many hundreds of years.

Accommodation at the various resorts has undergone a similar rapid transformation of recent years, this being due largely to the steady improvement of roads which are now, in the case of main routes particularly, surfaced with bitumen and, in the vicinity of Auckland, with concrete.

Good hotels have been established at all the resorts so that visitors are assured of every comfort during a stay in any part of the Dominion.

The scenery and surroundings at the various holiday centres have become world-famous, being on a scale of grandeur and magnificence unsurpassed by that of any other country.

The State has 740,600 acres of scenic reserves and a further 3,062,000 acres of public domains and national parks.



DEEP-SEA SPORT IN NEW ZEALAND. A FINE HAMMERHEAD SHARK TAKEN ON THE ROD.

NEW ZEALAND, "THE SPORTSMAN'S PARADISE."

A visiting angler bestowed the title of "Sportman's paradise" on New Zealand, because he believed, with many others, that the Dominion offered the world's best sport (particularly angling) in the midst of the world's best scenery.

Rainbow and brown trout are abundant and big in numerous streams and lakes of the North and South Islands. Ten-pounders are frequently taken on the rod.

Many anglers from various parts of the world now visit the Dominion each year in time for the opening of the trout-fishing season, and each and all of them have expressed their satisfaction with the splendid sport available. The extremely moderate cost of fishing in New Zealand rivers and lakes, as compared with that of other countries is also the subject of much favourable comment.

TROUT AND SALMON SEASONS AND FEES.

The season for trout is from 1st October to 30th April in all acclimatization districts except Rotorua and Taupo, where the period is 1st November to 31st May.

The season license fee is 25s. for men, 7s. 6d. for women, and 5s. for boys (under sixteen years of age), in all districts except Rotorua and Taupo, which are subject to special regulations.

The Rotorua season fees are £1 for men and 5s. for women and young folk. Provision is also made for daily, weekly, monthly, and half-season licenses in all areas.

In the Taupo district the whole-season license fee payable by visitors from overseas is £6 for adults and £3 for those under sixteen years of age. A weekly license is issued for £1 to adults and for 10s. to persons under the age of sixteen years. One-day licenses are also available at a charge of 7s. 6d. for adults and 5s. for persons under the age of sixteen years. Provision is also made for monthly licenses. A lower scale of fees applies to persons domiciled in New Zealand.

The holder of a general season license is entitled to fish in any district of the Dominion except the Rotorua-Taupo territory, but the licenses issued for Rotorua or Taupo do not apply to other districts.

The limit of "take" is twelve fish a day in the Taupo and Rotorua districts and twenty to twenty-five in other districts. The Rotorua and Taupo districts afford excellent rainbow-trout fishing.

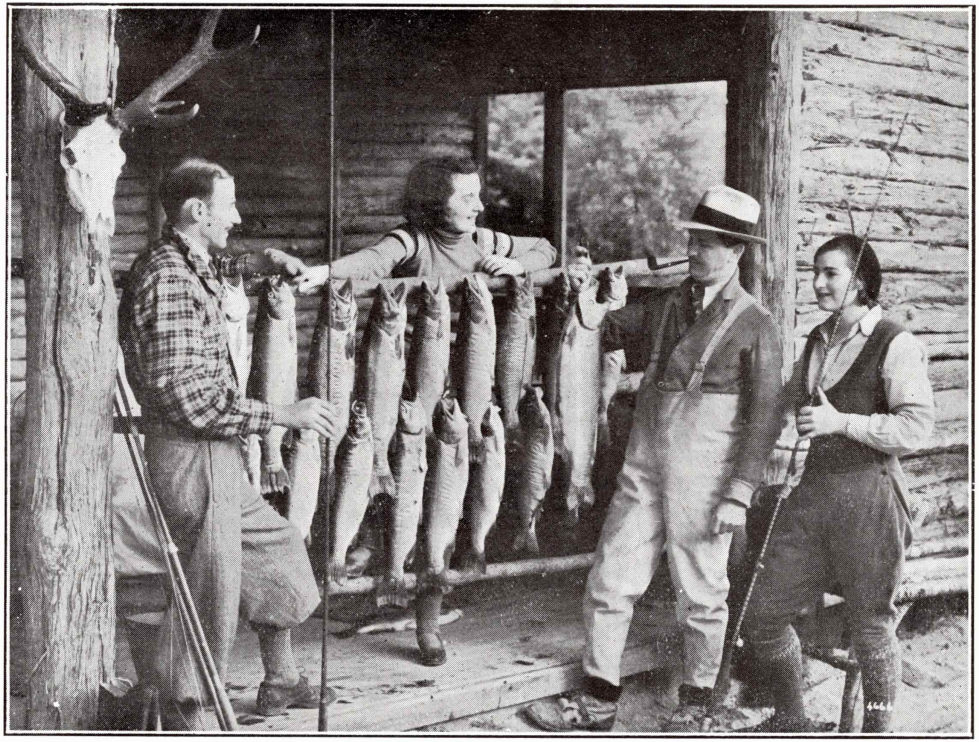
Quinnat salmon run in big shoals up snow-fed rivers on the east coast of the South Island. Usually the runs begin early in February.

Atlantic salmon are caught in Southland's Waiau River, Lake Te Anau (from which the Waiau flows), and tributary streams of Te Anau.

The license issued for trout permits also the taking of salmon.

ANGLING FOR SWORDFISH.

Swordfish, mako shark, and other big-game fish have drawn famous sportsmen from all parts of the world to the eastern coastal waters of New Zealand, the "grounds" now ranging from the Bay of Islands in the north, via the Bay of Plenty down to Kaikoura in the south.



TROUT-FISHING IN NEW ZEALAND. A FINE CATCH OF RAINBOW FROM THE TONGARIRO RIVER.

Mr. H. White-Wickham, of London, who has been a consistent visitor to the deep-sea fishing-grounds over a period of years, considers that the sport in New Zealand waters is second to none. He recently captured a thresher shark of 832 lb., and a Mako shark of 798 lb., a world's record.

Two other existing world's records for big-game fish were obtained in New Zealand — Black Marlin swordfish, 976 lb., by the late Captain L. D. Mitchell, of London, in 1926, and Thresher shark, 922 lb., by Mr. W. W. Dowding, of London, in March, 1937.

Usually the swordfish are ready for action about the beginning of January.

FUR AND FEATHERED GAME.

Fur and feathered game are plentiful in all parts of the Dominion. License fees average £1.

RICH FIELD FOR SCIENTISTS.

New Zealand, the remnant of a great continent, is destined to be a very interesting field for large numbers of scientific students from the world's universities.

"New Zealand is a small country, but its geological history is as complex and as ancient as that of a continent," states Dr. J. Henderson, Director of the Geological Survey. "Land, though from age to age it varied greatly in area, outline, and elevation, must have persisted in the New Zealand area from the oldest Palaeozoic or earlier." Within comparatively small areas the student is able to note the whole of nature's workings in the shaping of the earth's crust.

New Zealand also calls to the world's botanists. An article by the late Dr. L. Cockayne in the Official Year-Book has this introduction: "For various reasons the plant-life of New Zealand is of peculiar interest, especially its extreme isolation from other land-masses, its flora of diverse origin, but with an astonishing number of endemic species, and group after group of wild hybrids, the numerous and often peculiar life-forms of its members, its having developed unmolested by grazing and browsing mammals, and its vegetation, so diversified that only a continent extending into the tropics can claim an equality."

Next comes the claim of the fauna to special mention. "New Zealand's native fauna," says Mr. James Drummond, "has attracted the attention of investigators in nearly all parts of the world. Its special interest lies in its manifold peculiarities, in the incongruous characters possessed by some of its members, and in the ancient types found in different classes of its animals."

THE TIMBER INDUSTRY IN NEW ZEALAND. A MODERN TRACTOR AT WORK IN THE FOREST.

NEW ZEALAND.
Scale of Miles.
50 0 50 100
Railways shown thus :
Sydney to Auckland 1278 miles
Auckland to Vancouver
Auckland to San Francisco
Auckland to Panama
Bay of Islands
RUSSELL
WAIPOUA FOREST
HELENSVILLE
AUCKLAND
TE AROHA
TAURANGA
FRANKTON JNC.
ROTORUA
L. Rotorua
WAITOMO CAVES
HUKA FALLS
WAIRAKEI
TAUPO
L. Taupo
L. Waikaremoana
GISBORNE
MORERE
TOKAANU
TONGARIRO NATIONAL PARK
CHATEAU
NAPIER
NEW PLYMOUTH
Mt. Egmont
NATIONAL PARK STATION
WANGANUI
Wanganui Riv.
PALMERSTON NTH.
Sydney to Wellington 1236 miles
Queen Charlotte Sound
COOK ST.
WELLINGTON
Wellington to Panama
TASMAN SEA
NELSON
PICTON
BLENHEIM
WESTPORT
GREYMOUTH
HANMER SPRINGS
HOKITIKA
OTIRA GORGE (TUNNEL)
Steamer express service
Southern Alps
Mt. Cook
FRANZ JOSEF GLACIER
CHRISTCHURCH
OCEAN
Milford Sound
From Melbourne to Milford
Mitre Peak
Sutherland Falls
West Coast Sounds
QUEENSTOWN
L. Wakatipu
KINGSTON
TIMARU
OAMARU
Milford to Bluff
DUNEDIN.
INVERCARGILL
Melbourne to Bluff 1211 m.
BLUFF
STEWART ID.
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SOUTH
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N.Z. Government Offices, corner Elizabeth and Collins Streets, Melbourne.
Messrs. Dewar and Jones, King's House, Queen Street, Brisbane.
South Australia Intelligence and Tourist Bureau, Adelaide.
West Australian Government Tourist Bureau, Perth.

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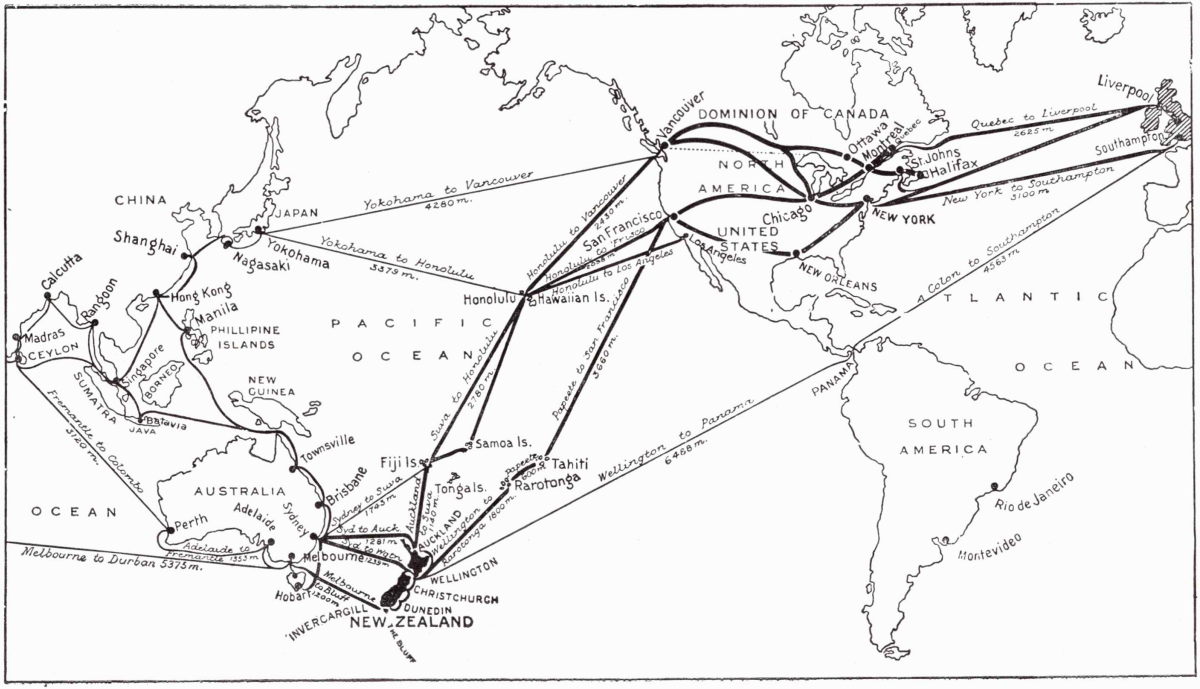
Liverpool
DOMINION OF CANADA
Vancouver
Ottawa
Montreal
Quebec
St Johns
Halifax
Quebec to Liverpool 2625 m.
Southampton
NORTH AMERICA
Chicago
NEW YORK
New York to Southampton 3100 m.
Yokohama to Vancouver 4280 m.
CHINA
JAPAN
Shanghai
Nagasaki
Yokohama
Yokohama to Honolulu 3379 m.
Honolulu to Vancouver 2439 m.
San Francisco
Honolulu to San Francisco 2100 m.
UNITED STATES
Los Angeles
Honolulu to Los Angeles 2550 m.
NEW ORLEANS
A Colon to Southampton 4562 m.
Calcutta
Rangoon
Hong Kong
Manila
Honolulu
Hawaiian Is.
PACIFIC OCEAN
Madras
CEYLON
PHILLIPINE ISLANDS
Singapore
BORNEO
SUMATRA
Batavia
JAVA
NEW GUINEA
Fremantle to Colombo 3740 m.
Suva to Honolulu 2760 m.
Papeete to San Francisco 3660 m.
ATLANTIC OCEAN
PANAMA
SOUTH AMERICA
Townsville
Samoa Is.
Fiji Is.
Tahiti
Brisbane
Tonga Is.
Rarotonga
Papeete to Rarotonga 600 m.
Wellington to Panama 6488 m.
AUSTRALIA
Perth
Adelaide
Sydney
Sydney to Suva 1795 m.
Auckland to Suva 1150 m.
AUCKLAND
Wellington to Rarotonga 1800 m.
Syd to Auck via Brisbane 1781 m.
Rio de Janeiro
Montevideo
OCEAN
Adelaide to Fremantle 1553 m.
Melbourne
Melbourne to Durban 5375 m.
WELLINGTON
Melbourne to Hobart 1200 m.
Hobart
CHRISTCHURCH
DUNEDIN
INVERCARGILL
NEW ZEALAND
THE BLUFF

DAD STINK